The Germans Openly Alding Tamasese at Threatening Matasfe-Secretary Whit-ney's Instructions to Admiral Kimberly to Fully Protect and Defend American Citizens and Property on the Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The correspondence concerning affairs in Samoa referred to in President Cleveland's message transmitted to Congress yesterday, and which was presented to the Senate to-day, opens with a letter from Mr. W. Blacklock, Vice-Consul of the United States at Apia, giving a record of current events in Samon from Nov. 7 to 27. The substance of these records has been published in the press despatches from time to time. They gave an account of the fights between the rival factions and the Vice-Consul's views on things as they transpired from day to day. On Nov. 14. Mr Blacklock says that Oscar Schluter, clerk of the German Consulate, took a letter from the German Consul to Matnafa, ordering him to immediately remove his forces or the Adler would go up and drive them cut. " Matnafa's forces," he says, "are on British and American property, and the vessels of the two nations will go up to see that their interests are protected. This united action undoubtedly pre-vented the commander of the Adler attacking histagia."

tected. This united action undoubtedly preyented the commander of the Adior attacking
Mataafa."

On Nov. 16 he says: "The German Consul
asked for a cessation of hostilities for a week,
and charges that this was done in the interest
of Tamasese, who had been beaton in the field.
England and the United States urged that all
native Governments should be suspended
pending an agreement between the three powers, but the German Consul said he must continue to recognize Tamaseso as King." The
Vice-Consul several times expressed very
clearly his ordinion that Tamaseso is being added by Germany, and that the German influence
is not friendly to Samoan autonomy.

Under dato of Nov. 25, 1888, Commander Mullan of the United States Steamer Nipsic says:
The German merchant hag now files over the villages
in the harbor of Saivstata, Island of Upolo, eccupied by
the Tamaseso jarly, and, according to reliable information, the German merchant had now files over the villages
in the harbor of Saivstata, Island of Upolo, eccupied by
the Tamaseso jarly, and, according to reliable information, the German merchant had not proposed to a file
to fany attack Malecca might make on Tamaser, and informed the former's adheemen had German
grees would attack than a learn from tustworthy
are responsible American. English, and native citisens, I am convinced that the Tamasees party is assisted by German subjects. Tamasees seems well
supplied with arms and aminumition, while the other
party is lacking in ammunition. The German mendwar do all they can to all Tamasees and discourage
Maileton. The Maileton party outnumbers by far that
of Tamasees, and were not the former interfered with
by the German element there is not a shadow of a doubt
that at an early day the former party would be success-

Samoan people, but through German assistance.
Commander Leary of the Adams on Dec. 2
reports that Malietoa has gained several victories over Tamasese, who has not won a single battle, and that were it not for the assistance, arms, ammunition, and provisions furnished him by the Germans. Tamasese would be routed in forty-eight hours. Commander Leary gays that he protested to the commander of the Eber against assisting one party and threatening another.

Eber against assisting one party and threatening another.

In a communication dated Apia, Dec. 3, Commander Mullan describes to Secretary Whitney the attack of Malleton upon Tamasese's strong fortifications just back of Latuannu, and his success. He says that Malleton's ammunition was exhausted, and the attack was carried on with axes, clubs, and the buttends of rifles, resulting in a slaughter unparalleled in Samoan wars. The commander adds:

It is apparent to the thoughful and unpreindied In Samoan wars. The commander adds:

It is apparent to the thoughtful and unprejudiced mind that the aspirations of the Samoan people for a liberal and progressive government are incompatible with the German ideas of government in Samoa. After their numerous internal wars and revolutions the party filberal opinions would be triumphant were they not interfered with by outside influences and by the presence of the German men-of-war abreast of their fortifications as a daily reflerated menace and warning, and especially so on the eve of a battle.

On Jan. 5 Vice-Consul Blacklock telegraphed as follows to Secretary Bayard:

Three Gorman war ships undertaken to disarm Ma

as follows to Secretary Bayard:

Three German war ships undertaken to disarm Mahafa; landed at night force to prevent retreat. Matanfa's men fired on and forced to fight. Germans routed; twenty killed, thirty wounded. Germans swear vengeance. Shelling and burning indiscrimately regardless of American property. Protests unheeded. Natives exapperated. Foreigners lives and property in greatest danger. Germans respect no feutral territory. Americans in boat dying American fag seized in Apia harbor by armed German boat, but released. Admiral, with squadron, necessary immediately.

A despatch from Commander Mulian corrob-A despatch from Commander Mulian corroborates this telegram.

The same day, Jan. 5. Secretary Bayard telegraphed Minister Pendleton to lay this matter before the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also informed Count Arco Valley.

On Jan. 7 Minister Pendleton telegraphed that Count Arco Valley would make a statement to the Secretary, and that he (the Minister) had been informed that the representations of the United States would not be answered until full details had been received by Germany.

Germany.

On Jan. 11 Secretary Bayard sent a message to Blacklock that proper measures had been adopted "for protection of American interests in Samoa and to preserve Samoan independence. Admiral Kimberly, with frigate in Samoa and to preserve Samoan inde-pendence. Admiral Kimberly, with frigate Trenton, starts at once."

The following instructions to Admiral Kim-berly from Secretary Whitney were contained in a cablegram dated Jan. 11, 1839:

Commander Mallan of the Nipsis telegraphs by way of Auckland. New Zealand, that a force was landed at Samoa from the German feet, which resulted in an engagement between the troops of Matanafa and the forman forces and the detail of the latter. He reports that the Germans in resultation, bombarded towns, disregarding protests and neutral rights, and that the property and lives of American citizens are in danger. He that the Germans in resultation, bombarded towns disregarding protests and neutral rights, and that the proerty and lives of American citizens are in danger. Ho
strongly urges the sending of reenforcements. The
German Government claims that the German forces
were lists attacked, and that portion of the natives of Samoa engaged in the attack upon
the Germany and that portion of the natives of Samoa engaged in the attack upon
the Germans. The German Government invites
this Government in the common interest, to join an extabilishing order in Samoa, giving assurance of careful
respect for our treaty rights. The United States Government for our treaty rights in the United States Government basis at the court of the treaty of the samoa
to by Germany, Great Britain and the United States and
has so informed the German Government. You will at
once proceed to Samoa and extend full protection and
defence to American citizens and property. You will
consult with the American Vice-Consul, examine his
archives, and otherwise inform younself as to the situation and all recent occurrences. Protest against the subjugation and displacement of native government of Samon by Germany as in violation of positive agreement
and understanding between treaty powers, but inform the
representatives of the German and British Governments of your readiness to coperate in causing all
order on the basis of a recognition of Samoan range and
order on the basis of a recognition of samoan properindependence. Endeavor to prevent extreme measures
against the Samoana, and to bring about a peaceful settlement. If such arrangements can be made upon that
basis you will report the same for approval and you
will inform the Government of samoan range and
the prospect of a peaceful adjustment, and whether Germany was acting imparitally between the opposing
forces when the late conflict courted. Waitxey,
On, Jan, 12, Secrotary Engard addressed a

On. Jan. 12. Secretary Enyard addressed a communication to the German Minister to the United States, in reply to a statement giving the German version of the Samoan difficult. The statement of Count Arco is substantially. The statement of Count Arco is substantially:
The German forces were landed in Samea, after the
German commander had given notice of his intention
to the commanders of the American and British menof-war, the reason for landing theing that some German
plantations were in dather. Upon landing the Germand were attacked by the Samoans under the command of kiem, an American chizen, and jost fifty killed
and wounded. A state of war is therefore announced
by Germany, and as an American is alleged to have
by Germany, and as an American is alleged to have
Arco is instructed to make compilement file. Count
states. The treaty rights of the United States and
all the rights of the treaty powers shall be respected
under all circumstances. The German Government begs
the United States to join them in an active way to
restore calm and quiet.

the United States to join them in an active way to restore calm and quiet.

In response Secretary Bayard says that he at once communicated to the Count, on becoming aware of the allegations that the Samoan forces were led by an American named Klein, that he had no knowledge whatever nor reason to believe that Klein was an American citizen.

I was certain that he was not and never had been in any way connected with its public service nor acting under color or presence of its authority. The instructions given to officials of this Government a Samoa have never deviated from those made public, and which were well known to Germany and Great Heriam, to maintain neutrality in Samoan affairs and confine their action to good offices in the maintenance of peace and order in those regions and scouring protection for American citizens and their interests.

The Secretary says that before he received

The Secretary says that before he received the German instructions orders had been given by the Fresident looking to the protection of citizens of the United States and their property, and that it was with entire readiness that he accepted the invitation of Germany that the United States should join in an active way to restore calm and quiet in those islands.

The Secretary adds:

The Secretary adds:

I received also with expressed satisfaction your assurance of the intentions of your dovernment to maintain and carefully respect to the storage and carefully respect to the covernment under all circumstances, and the covernment under all circumstances, and the storage you, necessarily included respect for the existence of Samoan autonomy and independence, which is the insist of the three treaties made with the fulled States, formany, and Great Britain, the distinguished being earliest in date.

many, and Great Britain, the first named being earliest in date.

Bear Admiral Kimberly, commanding our naval forces in the Pacific has been ordered to proceed in his flagship, the Frenton, to Apia and I have great confidence in his wisdom and benevoient discretion, as well as in that of the naval commanders of the other national versels which have been sent by their respective Governments to the isamoan waters to promote a satisfactory arrangement, and I take it for granted that the same apprix of comity and perception of the equal rights of at the early early powers which induced your towerment to three frost powers which induced your towerment to their the active comperation of the United States in restricting a main order in Samoa will cause instructions embedying the same principles of friendly finite and ended with the former of the first three transitions and and of settlement to face the first three transitions and and of settlement to face as the first terms.

States and the ambierationar proposed by the United States, and ones arrived a beaution in the treaty powers in June, 1888, and since then from time to time set forth in their correspondence, and the state of the Government were fully covered to the Government of Government were fully covered to the Government of Germany by my instruction of that date to our Minister as Berlin, and have since that time undergone no change, and no intimation of dissent therefrom by the Government of Germany has since that time bear received.

OUR TROUBLE WITH HAYIL The Correspondence in Regard to the Sets.

ure of the Haytlen Republi WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The President to-day sent to Congress the correspondence in regard to the seizure of the Haytien Republic at Portau-Prince. In a communication to Minister Preston, under date of Nov. 28, 1888, Secretary Bayard gives a full statement of the case of the Haytien Republic, as viewed by the United States. The Secretary says:

ceedings in the case the department is led to the conclusion that the seizure and detention of the vessel and the imprisonment of her officers have from the beginning been irregular and wrongful; that she should without delay be restored to her American owners and her officers released from all detention, and that adequate compensation should be made to them and to the owners of the vessel for the loss and injuries they have suffered by reason of the proceedings in question. It is unneces-sary to discuss the charge of attempting to run sary to discuss the charge of attempting to run a biockade, upon which allegation it is understood that the seizure of the vessel was originally made. Whether any valid blockade did or did not exist, it is clear that the Haytien Republic nad and could have had no notice of it."

The fact that the Haytien Republic could have easily sluded the Haytian war vessel, the Dessalines, at St. Marc. had her master any knowledge of wrongdoing on his part, is touched upon, and the treaty between the United States and Hayti is quoted to show, in the language of the Secretary, that. "It is manifest that, so far as the proceedings against the Haytien Republic rest upon a charge of attempting to run a blockade, they were in clear victation of the express terms of the treaty, and wholly improper and inadmissible."

The legality of the tribunal, the Secretary says, was in no sense an established court for prize causes, as stipulated in the treaty, but had for its special and only authority the order of the provisional Prasilient. Legitime, Its proceedings had hardly a feature of formality and regularity; the witnesses before it, whose statements were generally founded on hearsay and often palpably inconsistent with established facts, were not even sworn, and no opportunity was given for defence. These proceedings are declared to be the more indefensible from the fact that a violation of a municipal law of Hayti is now set up as the ground of the condemnation of the vessel and the imprisonment of her officers. A prize court, the Secretary says, is not a court of criminal jurisdiction, and therefore it was wholly outside its competence to try an alleged violation of Hayti. Secretary Bayard says:

"In the midst of such bloody contentions, and the various factional attempts to obtain power, it is unjust and unreasonable that merchant vessels of the United States should be made the victims of such lawless proceedings. The rights of person and proporty of American childrens and their evanescent authority, and the protecting arm of the a blockade, upon which allegation it is understood that the seizure of the vessel was originally made. Whether any valid blockade did

resident's decision.
On Dec. 8 Secretary Bayard, replying to a ote from Minister Preston, says: "The propo-On Dec. 8 Secretary Bayard, replying to a note from Minister Preston, says: "The proposition contained in your note that the Haytien Republic should be placed under guard of a United States man-of-war, brought to New York, and there libelled by the Haytian Government in the United States District Court is declined, and the decision of the President, as already communicated, will be carried into law the courts of the United States are open to foreign Governments, their agents, or to private parties, and they can alone decide what matters are therein justiciable."

HE MAY GET A MILLION.

whose Boy Read "The Sun." UTICA, Jan. 16 .- A few days before Christmas Thomas Moore of Yorkville dropped into McKenzie's saloon for a glass of beer. While in the place he saw a parcel lying on the counter, which was wrapped in a copy of THE SUN. Being of a studious turn of mind, Thomas im-While thus engaged his eyes accidentally fell on a telegram dated Baltimore, which said that one Michael Moore, aged 78 years, had died intestate, leaving a fortune estimated at \$1,000,-000. The young man, thinking there might be something in it, tore out the piece containing the item, and put it in his pecket. He didn't say anything about it for three or four days, when he asked his father if he ever had any brothers living in Baltimere, and, if so, what their names were. The father replied that he had one brother who lived in Baltimere, and his name was Michael. It was then that Tom showed his father the serap from The Sun. The old man, whose name is John Moore, thought seriously for a few minutes, and then he said that it must be his brother Michael. Father and son talked over the subject of how best to proceed in the matter. Of course the news that old John Moore, whom everybody knows in Yorkville, was llable to fall heir to a large fortune left by a deceased brother, spread quickly around the village, and for a time it was the main tople of conversation. Mr. Moore is a widower, his wife having died some six years ago. He lives with his sonlin a one-story house beside the canal. A sister of Mr. Moore, Bridget Lawler, lives a few rods from her brother's house. Besides the sister there are six brothers, who are all married except one, and they are scattered around the remaining children four are living in Mr. Moore's family, of whom two are dead. Of the remaining children four are living in New Mexico, three in Yorkville, and two in Utlea. By request of John Moore the Hon, Joseph Ackreyd wrote to the Postmaster of Baltimore for some particulars, and asked the name of some good attorney who would leok up the facts in the case. An answer was received from a lawyer, in which the name, age, and other questions of the expectant heir of Michael Moore were requested. It is believed by those who have looked into the matter that Moore will get the property. He earns a scanty living by doing odd jobs. the item, and put it in his pocket. He didn't say anything about it for three or four days,

RAILROAD MAGNATES DINE.

Chauncey Denew has a Few Good Storie

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 .- The residence of George B. Roberts, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Nineteenth and Spruce streets, was filled last evening with the promi-nent railway magnates of the East and West, who gathered to attend the dinner given by Mr. Roberts.

His richly-furnished parlors were aglow with varied colored lights, and choice plants and lowers spread throughout the lower rooms added brilliancy to the scene. Chauncey M. Depew of New York was the

central figure in the group of men who control central figure in the group of men who control
the big corporations. He arrived from New
York early in the evening in company with
John Hoey of the Adams Express Company,
and registered at the Continental.

At 7 o'clock he and Mr. Hoey entered a carriage and were driven to Mr. Roberts's residence, where they were met by the host and
the company.

All octock he and Mr. Hoey entered a Carriage and were driven to Mr. Roberts's residence, where they were met by the host and the company.

The dining room was a marvel of elegance, with a long table which was entwined with ity and smilax, and blooming plants and flowers stood at either end.

In the centre of the table stood a large pyramid of roses in the shape of an engine. Mr. Roberts sat at the head of the table; Mr. Depew sat at the right, and Mr. John King, President of the Eric, on his left.

The dinner lasted from 8 until 10 o'clock. There were no set speeches, but Mr. Depew had a good supply of funny stories, and kept the early in a solly frame of mind.

The list of guests were: Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. John King, Mr. John Hutchinson of Baltimore, Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. John Hutchinson of Baltimore, Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. John President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. Frank Bond, President of the St. Paul; Mr. John Hoey, ex-President Sencer of the Baltimore and Ohlo; Mr. A. J. Drexel, Mr. George W. Childs, and Mr. Clement Griscom.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY CEILING

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THAT IT IS The Contract Provided that it Should be

Made of the Best of Oak, Carved, with Panels of Papier Mache, but Superin-tendent Andrews Said He Wanted Carved Panels, and Oak would Cost too Much. ALBANY, Jan. 16 .- The committee in charge of the erection of the new ceiling of the Assem-"Upon examination of the record and probly had a secret meeting last night, and decided to investigate the ceiling themselves. There have been many rumors about the new celling, and the committee last week decided that the colling should be investigated. They appointed a committee consisting of State Engineer Bogart, ex-State Engineer Sweet, and

State Librarian Melville Dewey, but Mr. Dewey and Mr. Sweet declined to serve. The contract price for the ceiling was \$270,150. A wellknown contractor has said that he would have been glad to have done the work for \$100,000 When Gov. Hill signed the Appropriation bill he filed a memorandum predicting this scandal about the new ceiling. The appropriation for the new ceiling was made at the last session of the Legislature, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Speaker Cole, Assemblymen Enz and Gallup, Republicans, and Assemblymen Sheehan and Weed, Democrats, to look after the construction of the ceiling. This committee met on June 18, Mr. Sheehan being absent, and agreed on plans for the construction of a new ceiling. These plans were to be advertised for one

These plans were to be advertised for one week in three daily papers and bids were to be asked. On June 25 the committee met again, every member being present, and by a vote of 4 to 1 made a contract with John Smith of Albany, the lowest bidder. Mr. Gallup of Syracuse objected to the ietting of the contract in such a hurry, and he also objected to the terms of the contract as submitted. He was overruled and the contract was let. It was signed by Speaker Cole and C. B. Andrews, Superintendent of Public Bulldings, and John Smith, contractor. The ceiling is now finished, and almost all the contract price has been paid. It is charged that Mr. Eugene Wood and Mr. Sullivan, a competitive bidder, had an interest in the contract.

The contract itself is a most singular one. The amount of money involved was almost

Sullivan, a competitive bidder, had an interest in the contract.

The contract itself is a most singular one. The amount of money involved was almost \$300,000, and all the contract says on the subject of the ceiling, after a long stringing out of other minor details, is that the contractor shall erect a suitable ceiling. It also binds the contractor to abide by some fifteen pages of typewritten specifications which are added to the contract. The details of these specifications show how much power it puts in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and how he could greatly diminish the cost of the work to the contractor. Of course, outside contractors had to take the possibility of the decision of the Superintendent of Public Buildings into account when they put in their bids. It would make a difference of at least 35 per cent, in the amount of a bid if the bidder could know in advance which of the alternatives of the specifications the Superintendent of Public Buildings would choose. After some eight or ten pages of type-written specifications about the size and dimensions of the iron girders, about the way that they should be prepared, the kind of fron to be used, the fastening of the girders in the walls, and such details which the contractor would have had to attend to himself had they not been in the specifications or had the ceiling fallen before it was finished, the specifications go on to speak of the ceiling; which was the main part of the work and the major fraction of the cost. Here is the first clause about the ceiling:

After all iron work is in position the whole ceiling shall be covered with first quality kiln-dried quartered white oak, wrought out and finished in accordance with the several shapes, sizes, and thicknesses called for by the plans, sections and all carved work must be done in an artistic and spirited manner by first-rate designs.

It would soem from this that the ceiling was to be of "first quality, kiln-dried, quartered white ost of the several shapes sizes, and thicknes

carvers, who understand the motive and intent of the design.

It would seem from this that the celling was to be of "lirst quality, kiln-dried, quartered white oak, carved in an artistic and spirited manner." Any contractor in making his estimate would of course figure on the cost of "first quality, kiln-dried, quartered white oak," and the cost of having it carved in an artistic and spirited manner by first-rate carvers, who understood the "motive." If a contractor were to figure on some other kind of ceiling cheaper than, "first quality, kiln dried, quartered white oak," carved as aforesaid, helwould lose money on his job. Therefore the bid of any contractor in good faith would have to be made on this basis, and if accepted and a much cheaper ceiling substituted the profits would be greatly increased. After all these provisions about the oak ceiling, which are gone into in further detail, telling how the oak panels are to be joined, how they are to be braced, and how the carving is to be done, the specifications go on in this innocent manner: innocent manner:

innocent manner:

The panels are to be quartered oak, as shown, properly glued up and finished, or, if papier mache is used instead of oak, the panels are to be formed high toward the centre, making a slightly vaulted panel, with intersecting lines running from the angles toward the centre of the panel, the whole of this work to be strictly in accordance with the detail drawings, finished to match, the oak of the framing, with the ornamentations well and cleanly cut, and with sharp outlines. The whole wood work and panels are to be well cleaned, free from stains and discolorations, ready for the finishers.

With, all this talk about white oak convent

and cleanty cut, and with sharp outlines. The whole wood work and panels are to be well cleaned, free from stains and discolorations, ready for the finishers.

With all this talk about white oak, carved, kiln-dried, quartered, first quality, and so on, an engineer who has gone over the ceiling says that there is not an oak panel or an oak carving in it, but that it is all made of parent composition. This composition is called by the contractor papler maché. It is made of plaster of Paris, with a jute backing, and it is painted to imitate oak. The beams of wood and iron are covered with an oak veneer, but the panels and the ceiling are of plaster of Paris. The composition, according to the man who authorized its use, is made of pulp fibre, asbestos, and plaster of Paris. The section which was exhibited to the committee before its use was ordered by the Superintendent of Public Buildings seemed to be made of wood with plaster of Paris castings. There was three-eighths of an inch of wood visible all along the edge of the specimen, which was six or seven feet long by three or four feet wide. An examination of the specimen, however, showed that the wood strip extended back only an inch, and that the rest was plaster of Paris held together by burlap, Superintendent Andrews was asked why he authorized the substitution of plaster of Paris for carved oak. The Superintendent said that he wanted the panels carved instead of flat, and that curved panels would cost too much. Therefore he had authorized the use of plaster of Paris. Six contractors had bid for a carved oak ceiling. The bid of one of them had been accepted. He was an experienced contractor, and knew the terms of the contract and specifications.

For his work in connection with this new ceiling, the Superintendent's office was constituted by chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889. The State Constitution (article 3, section 21) says:

The Legislature shall not, nor shall the Common Council of any city, nor any Beard of Supervisors grant any extra compensation to any pu

The Legislature shall not, nor shall the Common C cil of any city, nor any Board, of Supervisors grant extra compensation to any public officer, servant, a or contractor.

extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent, or contractor.

Mr. Andrews, who signed the contract as Superintendent of Public Buildings, after his signature received \$3,500 extra for his dutles. It may be remarked that Speaker Cole, who was Chairman of the committee, appointed Assemblyman Gallup, the only member of the committee who resisted the hurried letting of the contract. Chairman of the Committee on Canals, one of the most important committees. This is Mr. Gallup's second term.

The committee is investigating these facts in relation to the celling. They have not yet begun to hear testimony, and it will be some time before they report.

White Caps in a Pennsylvania Village. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 .- The "White Cap" epedimic has broken out in the pretty little town of Berwin, Chester county, On Tuesday morning last the inhabitants found posted in conspicuous places throughout the place a notice addressed "To whom it may piace a notice addressed To whom it may concern" and signed "the White Caps." At first it was considered as an attempt at a practical joke on the part of some of the young men of the village, but developments within the past few days have made the most of the residents believe that the "White Caps" have organized in the village, The notice was to this effect:

We understand that there are people in this village who are worthless. This is to give them notice that they and better to to work or quit the town, or they will suf-er at the hands of the White Caps. A feeling of alarm has extended to the ladies of the neighborhood, who are afraid to venture out of deors alone after dark, and most of the men have added a pistol as a part of their equipment.

New Hampshire White Caps.

Boston, Jan. 16 .-- A special despatch to the Evening Herald relates a story of the "disciplining" of John Welsh of North Salem, N. H. by fifteen masked men. Welsh's offence was that of living with a "grass widow." The "White Caps" called Welsh to the door of his house on Christmas night, carried him a short distance, removed his clothing, coated him with grease and forced from him a promise to leave town, taking it upon themselves to see that the promise was kept. Wel-h went to Pertamouth and informed a lawyer of the outrage, and the lawyer engaged the services of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in Boston, which seem a detail of men to work up the case. rate, and the haver engaged the services of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in Boston, which sent a detail of men to work up the case. This has resulted in the arrest of thirteen of the "White Caps." The names of nine of the men arrested are John Littlefield. Wesley Fitch. P. Hutchinson, Frank Goodwin, Joseph Robinson, Charles Chase, Robert Kelly, John Troy, and John McNeal.

HARRISON'S INAUGURAL. GOOD NEWS FROM STANLEY. Some Points He Will Make in His Trent-INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16 .- Gen. Harrison has

completed that part of his inaugural address that refers to the South. It is not very long, but it is to the point. The underlying theme of the whole matter will be the necessity for a free and fair ballot. The principle of control by the majority. Gen. Harrison says, is the corner stone of our governmental system. The question of a free and an equal ballet, he declares, is a dominant one, embracing all others because it involves the question of a free and fair tribunal to which every question shall be submitted for arbitration. He warns the people that this principle of government by the majority has been to a certain extent overturned, and that the industries of the country have been threatened because the laboring

pressed. As to the South directly, he says that no one wishes ill to that section; that, on the centrary, it is the desire of every good citizen that her

vote in a large part of the country is sup-

wishes ill to that section; that, on the contrary, it is the desire of every good citizen that her prosperity shall not only be maintained, but shall increase; "that the streams of her prosperity shall run full," as the President elect once expressed it publicly. It is not now a question, he insists, of what has occurred once upon a time, but of what is occurring now. This is, he says, the almost entire suppression of the colored Republican vote at the South upon national questions.

He finds especially deplorable the evidence, that the persistent suppression of the votes of the workingmen in one section of the country has demoralized the trust in the sanctity of the bailot. The general belief that corrupt and improper influences have come to have a great influence in determining the results even of Presidential elections, the tally-sheet forgeries, and similar crimes in many States outside of the South, the revolutionary proceedings in other States whereby duly elected officers have been prevented from exercising the functions for which the people had chosen them, are some of the evidences of the danger that threatens free institutions through the failure of general faith in the fairness of the bailot.

The practice of gerrymandering States in Congress and legislative apportionments for the puriose of suppressing the majority and giving to the minerity a power and influence in legislative bedies to which it is not entitled will also, probably be referred to, although this part of the address has not yet been fully considered.

onsidered. There will be other references to the South in There will be other references to the South in the address in the part that deals with the tariff question, and they will, it is understood, be of a nature to please the business element of that section; but they have all to be perfected. None of the address will be absolutely floished until a few days before it is delivered; certainly not until after the President elect has gone to Washington. What is being done now is the draiting of the various sections senarately.

Another part of the address that is pretty well under way is the part dealing with civil service reform, and contrary to the views of his

Another part of the address that is pretty well under way is the part dealing with eivil service reform, and centrary to the views of his friend, Lew Wallace, the President elect will first glddily with the Chinese goldess of whom the Mugwumps are the high priests. Whatever he may do in practice in his address, Gen. Harrison will give utterance to sentiments upon the subject of office and officeholders that need not call the blush of shame to the cheek even of George William Curtis. Hoosier politicians who are close to him affirm, however, that his affection for the aimond-eyed first cousin to the famous star-eyed dame of Kentucky is purely platonic, and will not worry him after the address is tied up with red tape and laid away in the executive archives.

THE PLATT PETITION.

Gen, Knapp Says that He Didn't Circulate and Didn't See It.

AUBURN, Jan. 16 .- Gen. John N. Knapp and Gen. Clinton D. Macdougall have returned to Auburn, and to-day reporters tried to ascer-tain what there was about the Platt perition alleged to have been circulated by them at the banquet given the members of the Electoral College by the Fort Orange Club at Albany on Monday evening. Gen. Knapp talked freely to a reporter, who asked him if the statements made by the Albany correspondents were true. "It is true that I was an interested spectator

of all the proceedings of the Electoral College from the opening prayer to the adjournment. It is true that I attended the delightful reception given by the Fort Orange Club on the evening of the same day. But I did not on either occasion see, sign, or circulate any petition or other paper recommending Senator Platt or any other person for a place in President Harrison's Cabinet. During the half-hour recess of the Electoral College, taken to await the deposit of its certificate in the Post Office, as required by Jaw, I did see a petition to President Harrison circulated among the electors, and numerously signed by them, recommending the appointment of an eminent Republican inot Mr. Platt of this State as foreign Minister to an important diplomatic post. Although I neither signed nor circulated that petition, it did not then occur to me, nor do I now perceive, that there was any impropriety in Republican electors commending an eminent Republican to the favorable consideration of President ilarrison for any position which they might think him worthy and well qualified. If we are to credit the Associated Press reports, representatives in Congress, United States Senators, Presidential electors, members of the Union League Club, and other prominent Republicans, from nearly every State in the Union have wonded their way to Indianapolis to express their views or preferences to Gen. Harrison as to the constitution of his Cabinet. There can be no debate as to the propriety of their doing so, and undoubtedly Gen. Harrison, like all his predecessors, respectfully receives and welcomes all these various suggestions. It would be exceedingly strange if it were otherwise. "Gen. Knapp-1 can't duite account for them, but it occurs to me to remind you that these gentlemen are all correspondents of Democratic or Mugwump newspapers. I noticed during the recent Presidential campaign that I could not with perfect safety rely upon the precise accuracy of all their statements but I was not without hope that the result of the campaign would cure or at least somewhat alleviate, their unfortunate infirmity.

Gen. MacDougall declined to be interviewed on the subject, and rofused to deny or confirm the truth of the s evening of the same day. But I did not on either occasion see, sign, or circulate any peti-

AMUSEMENTS.

German Opera, The fifth presentation of "Rheingold' ook place last evening in the Metropolitan before a very large audience. The performance differed in no essential respect from those which had preceded it. All the artists had worked assiduously at their parts before "Rheingold" was brought out at first, and with the exception of Alvary, they all hold to their original conception. He, perhaps, has changed and modified his Loge in a degree, making it now a triffe more earnest than formerly. He has certainly altered his appearance for the better by a more becoming wig. His flagure was lithe and yet stately always, and he is ever graceful. What was at first a shock, to see the ideal beauty of Sectional Wolther merged into the uncarthly grotesqueness of Loge, we are gradually becoming resigned to. Alvany's Loge is in its way as strong and intoflectual in thought as Siegtried, though the part, not being so grateful a one, does him less credit. The Rhine daughters repeated their excellent performance, which forms so important a part of the whole music drama. Miss Traubmann's voice is particularly clear and true in the high portion of the trio.

The cast of characters was last evening the same as at the first performance. their original conception. He, perhaps, has

The Race Troubles in Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 16.—Private information has been received by Gov. Lowrey, through a letter from a citizen of Noxubee county, that mob law continues to exist in the southern part of Noxubee and the northern part of part of Noxubee and the northern part of Kemper county, and that negro cabins are being burned and destroyed. The information is not official, but it is believed to be true. The present lawlessness grew out of the Wahalak troubles of a few weeks ago in the northern part of Kemper county. Those troubles grew out of the killing of three white men by a dozon or more negroes. The Governor is informed that "aveners" are still wreaking their vengeance upon the negroes. Much of the lawlessness is committed by irresponsible persons. The better class of citizens have called on the Governor for assistance to stop it.

Gov. Lowrey wrote to the Sheriff of Noxubee county to call out a sufficient force to put down the lawlessness, and to send a special messenger to the Sheriff of Kemper county, the two officials to act in concert; to have afficiently: to communicate with the Governor by wire, and to send to him the bill for all extra expenses incurred. The Governor insists that the county officials and peace officers shall do their duty. He is ready to give them all the support in his power. Kemper county, and that negro cabins are

Powderly's Opinion of Barry,

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16 .- Mr. Powderly, who is here, to-day said he did not care for Barry's new order. "Barry" said he. "is an Anarchist and an agent of the Anarchists, and if it had not been for this he would have still been in the order."

THE GREAT EXPLORER WELL AND AS FULL OF ENERGY AS EVER.

He Brings the Most Hopeful News from Emin and Invites Tippu Tib to Go Back with Him to Wadelal-Other Letters BRUSSRIS, Jan. 16 .- This letter, written by Henry M. Stanley, has been received in this city: BOMA OF BONALYA, Muretia, Aug. 17. Sheik Hamed-hen-Mahomed from his

good friend, Henry M. Stanley: Many salaams to you. I hope that you are in as good health as I am, and that you have remained in good health since I left the Congo. I have much to say to you, but hope I shall see you face to face before many days. I reached here this morning with 130 Wangwana, three soldiers, and sixty-six natives belonging to Emin Pasha, It is now eighty-two days since I left Emin Pasha on the Nyanza. I only lost three men all the way. Two were drowned and the other de-I found the white men who were looking for Emin Pasha outta well. The other white man, Casati, is also well. Emin Pasha has ivory in abundance, thousands of cattle and sheep, goats and fowls, and food of all kinds. I found him a very good and kind man. He gave all our white and black men numbers of things. His liberality could not be excelled. His soldiers blessed our black men for their kindness in coming so far to show them the way.

Many of them were ready to follow me out of the country, but I asked them to stay quiet a few months that I might return and fetch the other men and goods left at Yambuga. They prayed to God that He would give me strength to finish my work. May their prayer

They prayed to God that He would give mo strength to linish my work. May their prayer be heard.

"And now, my friend, what are you going to do? We have gone the road twice over. We know where it is pad and where it is good, where there is plenty of lood and where there is none, where all the camps are and where we shall sleep and rest. I am waiting to hear your words. If you go with me it is well; I leave it to you. I will stay here ten days and will then proceed slowly. I will move hence to Big Island, two hours march from here above this place. There there are plenty of houses and plenty of food for the men.

"Whatever you have to say to me my ears will be open, with a good heart, as it has always been toward you. Therefore, if you come come quickly, for on the eleventh morning from this I shall move on. All my white men are well, but I left them all behind except my servant, William, who is with me.

"HENRY M. STANLEY."

The letter, which was taken to Stanley Falls

The letter, which was taken to Stanley Falls by a messenger, and which reached Brussels by post last night, is the only one from Stanley which reached the coast of Africa. A number of other letters which the messenger convoyed to Stanley Falls still remain there, but it is expected they will arrive in Europe in two or three months.

three months.

Sheik Hamed-ben-Mahomed is the real name of Tippu Tib, and under this name we find him referred to several times in Livingstone's "Last Journals." He is far more widely known, however, as Tippu Tib, a name that was given him on account of a nervous affection which manifests itself in the twitching of one of his cyclids. Stanley's letter shows that he left behind him at Wadelal Capt. Nelson, Lieut Stairs, Surgeon Parke, and Mr. Jephson, the four white assistants who accompanied him. The letter adds that Stanley's white servant William is with him, which news will interest Mr. Hose Troup, who recently wrote that at the Christmas dinner in Barttelot's camp, Yambugo, a year ago the little party speculated as to whether William had got all he wanted of African adventure.

Stanley also jett behind at Wadelal 270 of the 400 Zanzibar porters who were with him on his

speculated as to whether William had got all he wanted of African adventure.

Stanley also left behind at Wadelai 270 of the 400 Zanzibar porters who were with him on his journey to Emin Pasha. The newshe brought from Emin was over five months later than the latest authentic information we had received, and was of the most encourazing nature. It is also good news to hear of the safety of the finition explorer Casati, who, it was reported last fall, had been murdered by the King of Unyoro. It is not easy to understand Stanley's remark about the "white men who were looking for Emin Pasha." The only other expeditions sent out to hunt up Emin were those of Fischer and Janker, both of which failed, and their leaders returned to Europe.

Stanley intended to return to Emin with the men and goods left at Yambuga. When he wrote this letter he was omthe Aruwimi Rivor, about seventy miles east of Yambuga and the same distance north of Stanley Falls. There is every reason to believe that hexpected, after taking the rest of the goods to Waldelai, to return to the coast by way of Victoria Nyanza and Zanzibar. For this reason he left at Wadelai all the Zanzibaris whom he did not need as an escort. One of his last acts at Yambuga before he started on his first march to Emin was to send word to the London committee to forward supplies and donkeys for his use on the homeward march to Malalia, a mission station some ways south of Victoria Nyanza. The recent desnatches announcing the fall of King Mwanga said that Stanley's supplies were safe at Msalala. It may be that the complete triumph of the Arabs in Uganda may revent Stanley frm returning home by way of Victoria Nyanza, and that he will find the route through Masailand preferable.

Stanley's other letters written to people in Europe will be eagerly awaited, for they will, of course, give an interesting summary of his experiences and of the position of Emin Pasha, who seem to have quite won the hearts of the men who tolled so arduously to carry ammunition to him. We may also e

Diary to be Published So Early,

Emperor Frederick Did Not Expect His Bentin, Jan. 16.-In accordance with ommand of Emperor William, the Reichsanreiger to-day publishes the indictment that was ound against Prof. Geffeken, in order that the people may be enabled to form their own judgment regarding the administration of justice in Germany. The indictment says that Prof. Geficken extracted from the diary, which con-

Geficken extracted from the diary, which contained 700 pages, and which was confided to him by the late Emperor Frederick in March, 1873, the portions published. He had no authority to make the diary public Emperor Frederick himself being of the opinion that it should only be published after the lapse of a long period after his death.

The indictment further says that Emperor Frederick's proclamation announcing his accession to the throne, issued on March 12, was prepared by Prof. Geficken as early as June, 1885, when the late Emperor William was seized with fainting fits during a stay at Ems.

Prof. Geficken's letters, which cover the period from 1880 to 1887, are marked throughout by hestile criticisms of Bismarck and his policy. Morior is frequently mentioned in the correspondence, the references to him showing that he was in the confidence of the writer.

FOUR CAPTIVE MISSIONARIES.

They are Sold Into Slavery by the Zanzi bar Insurgents. ZANZIBAR, Jan. 16 .-- The attack made by the insurgents on the German missionary station at Dares-Sakem began at an early hour on the morning of Jan. 11. The station, which was entirely unguarded, contained a hundred natives who had been freed from slavery and three male and two female missionaries. of the missionaries was severely wounded but escaped and succeeded in reaching the German man-of-war Mowe. The other persons at man man-of-war Möwe. The other persons at the station were all captured by the insurgents, who sold them into slavery in the interior. The insurgents pillaged the town. The Möwe bombarded the place and destroyed it, but did no harm to the insurgents. The insurgents captured a Unyamwizi ivory caravan, but upon the porters swearing allegiance to Bushiri their lives were spared. It is reported that the insurgents are marching upon another Gorman missionary station where there are several unprotected missionaries and 150 freed natives. natives.

Bushiri is actively recruiting soldiers.

Likely to Reject a Great Fortune. PARIS, Jan. 16 .- The Temps says that London firm has offered the General of the Carthusian monks of La Grande Chartreuse the sum of £3.000,000 for a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the famous Chartreuse liqueur. A Papal legate who arrived at the monastery on Menday last, has emolned the monks not to accept the offer, reminding them that the Carthusian statutes forbid trading. The General of the order is disposed to reject the proposal.

A Balloon Driven to Sen LONDON, Jan. 16 .- Henri Woolff, the Dutch aeronaut, ascended in a balloon from Antwerp to-day. He was accompanied by Lieut, Daniel. The balloon was driven out to sea, and it is feared both gentlemen were drowned.

The Morrel-Drexel Marriage, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, - Edward Deveaux Morrell of 503 South Broad street to-day appeared in Clerk Bird's office and obtained the license necessary to his marriage to morrow to Louisa Bouvier Drexel, daughter of the late Francis Drexel of 1,508 Walnut street. The affidavit says that he was born in New York Aug. 7, 1862, and she in Philadelphia Oct. 5, 1864 WILLIAM RIND'S THROAT CUT.

He Tells a Story of Assault and Robbery, but the Police Think he Cut Himself, Policeman McDermott of the Fifty-first street station was crossing Third avenue at

Fifty-third street at 25 A. M. vesterday, when he saw a man stagger out of the shadow of the seventh house east of the avenue. on the north side of the street, and sink to the pavement. McDermott ran to the man and lifted him to his feet. He was in a stupor, and there was a blood-stained hand-kerchief around his throat. McDermott took him to the police station, carrying him almost all the way. There it was found that the man's throat had been cut. There was a jagged wound three inches long directly under his

throat had been cut. There was a lagged wound three inches long directly under his chin, but none of the Important blood vessels had been severed.

When he had revived a little the man said he was William Rind, a German painter of 240 East Fifty-flith street, and that he had been attacked by two men, who robbed him after dutting his throat. At first he said the assault had occurred "down town," but atterward that it was in Fifty-third street, near where the policeman found him. Rind was taken to believue Hospital.

The police think Rind's wound is self-inflicted, although no knile was found in his possession or near the spot where he fell. Their theory is that he cut himself somewhere down town, wound the handkerchief around his neck, and went up to Fifty-third street on an elevated train. The agent and gateman at the station did not remember that any one answering his description had left a train.

Rind's wife was found at the address he gave. She is 30 years old, 22 years his junior. They have been married only two months. She is his second wife. The first Mrs. Rind died in June last. She was 67 years old. When Rind married her she was a widow and had one daughter.

She left \$600 in the Murray Hill Bank, and her husband was made administrator of her estate, He could not draw any of the momy, however, without his stepdaughter's consent. Rind had been out of work since Christmas, and had no money. He started out on Thesday

ner husband was made administrator of her estate. He could not draw any of the nomey, however, without his stepdaughter's consent. Rind had been out of work since Christmas, and had no money. He started out on Tuesday morning to get permission from his stepdaughter's lawyers. Guggenholmer & Untermeyer, to draw some money from the bank.

Rind did not go to the office of the inwyers, He teld the police that he had been there, and that he had a large sum of money on his person when he was assaulted, but this was proven to be untrue. He had \$1 left when he started out in the morning, and a large part of this was spent for drink evidently, for he was bordering on delirium tremens when he reached the hospital.

At Bellevue last night Dr. Phillips said that Mind was in greater danger from the liquor he had drank than from the wound had been inflicted by Rind himself.

CAMP IS ALL RIGHT NOW. He Palls to 'Appear Against Timmins and

the Knights Forgive Him. Charles Camp, the tin roofer who has often lost employment through the hostility of the Knights of Labor, went to the Harlem Police Court at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to push his charge of conspiracy against Walking

push his charge of conspiracy against Walking Delegate Patrick Timmins of the Slate and Metal Roofers' Protective Union.

He was sitting in the courtroom when Treasurer John J. Dyer of L. A. 2,412 approached him and asked him to step outside. When they were out in the hall Dyer promised that if the prosecution against Himmins were dropped. Camp should be restored to good standing in the union.

Camp consented and went away. When the case was called at noon Timmins was there but Camp wasn't, so Justice White dismissed the complaint.

Mr. Dyer told a Sun reporter that in consideration of Camp's age and of the fact that he had a large family to support, his delinquencies as a knight of Labor would be overlooked, and a new ticket of membership would be given him at the meeting of L. A. 2,412 on Monday next.

Dropping the Reciprocity Issue,

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—There is disappointment n some circles here over the statement that the question of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States will not to be taken up by the Liberal party this session. In notifying Liberal members of the House of Commons Liberal members of the House of Commons the leader of the party intimates that the movement in favor of reciprocity having become more or less identified with the annexation movement by the enemies of the Liberals, the interests of the party will be better served by dropping the issue for the present session. The Dominion elections are at hand and Sir John sees that if he can get the Liberal party committed to annexation on any policy that looks that way he will carry his party again into power. So the Liberals have decided to steer clear of complicating influences.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 16 .- At noon both Houses convened in joint session, and after comparing journals proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. The ballot resulted: Anthony Higgins, 16: James L. Wolcott, 9: Alfred P. Robinson, 5. Speaker Lewis of the Affred P. Robinson, 5. Speaker Lewis of the Senate, the presiding officer of the joint session, thereupon announced that "Anthony Higgins, having received a majority of the yotes cast in joint session, I declare him to be elected as Senator to serve in the Congress of the United States for the constitutional term of six years, commencing on the 4th day of March next." The usual certificates were then prepared and signed.

The Retail Grocers' Ball in Brooklyn.

There were between 3,000 and 4,000 persons at the eighth annual ball of the Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Association which took place at the Clermont avenue rink last night, but the vastness of the hall afforded ample dancing vastness of the half alloraed amble dancing facilities. The decorations were very fine. It was one of the most lively social events of the season, and nearly all the leading public men of Brooklyn were present. The grand march was led by Benjamin Roessler and Mrs. Roessler, followed by President James Oswald Grim and Mrs. Grim and the other officers of the organization.

Senator Dolph to be Re-elected. SALEM, Ore., Jan. 16.—The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus tonight and unanimously agreed to reflect J. N. Dolph United States Senutor.

Squabbling Over Streets in the Annexed District.

The Park Commissioners and the residents of the annexed district had another little fuss yester-day. John B. Haskin, ex-Assemblyman Matthew P. Breen, Alderman Hammond, and other talkers were be fore the Board. All went smoothly until the Tuscaroarer said that the power over the streets of the district possessed by the Park Commissioners was due to a "damnable law," and roused applause. Commissioner Waldo Hutchins got nettled at this, and said the Park Commissioners were not auxious to keep the power and its accompanying vexations, especially if the people felt that way about it. He suggested that the hearing and all similar hearings should be dropped, and the Legislature appealed to to change the law. Many of those present then disclaimed any endorsoment of the Tuscaroarer's sentiments. The discussion was on the application of the railmost first to the said of the law of of fore the Board. All went smoothly until the Tuscaroar

They Lunch at 13:30 O'clock.

The American Society of Civil Engineers met yesterday at the Society House, 127 East Twenty third street, for their thirty-fixth annual convention. About 100 members were present. The Rowland prize of \$50 was awarded to Clemens Herschel of the society for a paper on "The Venturi Water Meter." The Norman paper on "The Venturi Water Meter." The Norman medal was awarded to E. E. Russell. His subject was "English Railroad Tracks." In the afternoon tilese officers were elected: President, M. J. Becker of "Ittsburgh; Vice-Presidents, A. F. Vicley of New York and E. L. tor theil of thicage: Secretary and Librarian, John Bogart of New York: Treasurer, George E. Greene, Jr. One of the hobbies of the society is the 24-hour system of reckoning time now in use by the Canadian Facilio Railroad. So, when Secretary Bogart said that lunch would be served at 1300 of clock, there was a storms of wondering cries.
"Janus of clock." shouted the secretary, correcting his error, and business was allowed to proceed.

A Flood of Champagne in Tammany Hall. Amid beautiful flowers and a wealth of bunting decorations several hundred happy men and women danced all last night in Tammany Hail. The occas danced at tast night in Tammany Hail. The occasion was the first annual hall of the Hoffman House Association and the association was baptized with great oct-money in a flood of chammagne. The Hoffman Bloosleaders had banded together to show what a judy Linux a ball ought to be, and they succeeded so well that they propose to make the experiment again.

Mr. Wetherell's Will. Emma Abbott, the prima donna, appeared in

the Surrogate's office yesterday, before Probate Clerk Tierney, and filed the will of her husband, Eugene I. Wetherell. It was executed at Syracuse on Oct. 13, 1877, and witnessed by Charles W. Snow and William W. Campbell. The testator, by his will leaves all like property, both real and personal, to his wife, Limma abbott, and makes her sole executivity.

A Pelloweraft Entertainment. President Richard Watson Gilder presided at a dinner given at the Fellowcraft Club last night. Sixty artists, newspaper men, and authors were present. Among the guests were Mr. Frank H. Stockton, Mr. William D. Howells, and Mr. Douglass Slader of Australia. After the dinner there were music, some short-lake on Hierary and artistic subjects, and a general jedification. Borses, Carriages, &c.

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372, 374, 376 BROOME, ST. Fall and Winter Carriages, For Town and Country. BROUGHAMS,

COUPES, ROAD WAGONS, PHAETONS, GIGS, CARTS.

TOCKAWAYS. SECOND HAND.

FOUR BROUGHAMS COUPE HOCKAWAY, BERLIN COACH, BEOUGHAM (newly done up) by BREWSTER & CO. GLASS FRONT, LANDAU, ONNIBUSES, ROAD WAGONS, CARTS, &c. BUSINESS WATERNS and trucks built to order; new at popular prices.
THE PLATEA EATON WAGON CO., 225 Greene st.

BUSINESS horse, top delivery wagon, and harness, BLACK BEAR ROBE for sale, in good condition. In EQUESTRIAN OF TRITS - Illustrated catalogues from Elegit SERVICEARLE HORSES and mares \$30 up ward, trial allowed. Express, 214 6th et, near

Rowery.

POR SALE—Sprinking Trucks -We are now taking property for our improved patent sprinking trucks and for camogue and price list. W. W. STERFIELD & SON, putentees and makers, 177 Prime et. New York, Pive SERVICEABLE business horses, softable for Firmers, expressmen, grocery men truckmen, 840 upward, week striag given responsible party; bargains No. 220 West 48th et. near Brondway.

POR SALE. Three mares, two in feel, also four good horses; will sell at sacrine; also firewater side bar longs, robes, &c. Call at 113 West 50th et, between oth and 7th ave.

Potra CHUNKY business horses, suitable any business; \$33 upward, trial given. 243 West 15th st.

FOR SALE-Large voong mare, 845; been fittle ten-FOR SALE-Gentleman's turnout Apply to EUGENE THOMPSON, 8th av., corner 5% h st

FOR SALE-A cob, cart, and harness; nearly new. POR SALE-A young horse, cheap 1,031 3d av. Polt SALE-Chesp, horse, harness, and top wagon

LADY WILL SAURIFICE Dorse (weight (1,000), hardoes and truck: must sell immediately; n ; bargain. 145 Green el., Greenpoint, top floor ABUR ASSORTMENT of trucks and business wagons of all sizes to sort all purposes constantly on hand. Corner Navy and Johnson ets. Erosklyn.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of bosoness wagons of all sizes to soit all surposes constantly on hand. 1,007 STALLS and wagon room to let at 88 Wooster st. DUN-19 GOOD WORK HOUSES for sale or hire, will suite

SUBSIDIARY COURT OF APPEALS.

Six of the Seven Judges That Gov. Hill Will Probably Select To-day. ALBANY, Jan. 16.-The composition of the Subsidiary Court of Appeals, created by the designed adoption of the Constitutional Amendment last November, and to relieve the crowded calendar of the present court, will probably be announced by Gov. Hill to-morrow. Six of the seven Judges to be selected can be definitely named, since either they or their intimate friends give positive assurance of the

definitely named, since either they or their intimate friends give positive assurance of the Governor's intention. They are as follows:

Second district, Charles F. Brown of Newburgh: Third district, Alton B. Parker of Kingston: Fourth district, Ioseph Potter of Whitehall: Fifth district, Irving G. Vann of Syracuse; Sixth district, David L. Follett of Norwich: Seventh district, George B. Bradley of Corning.

The member from the Eighth district, it is generally believed, will be Albert Haight of Buffate, who would be the youngest of the Judges, not yet being 40 years of age.

The noditical composition of the court would be: Republicans, Judges Potter, Vann, Foliett, and Haight: Democrats, Judges Brown, Parker, and Bradley.

The residing Judge to be selected by the court, it is therefore presumed, will be a Republican, Judges Haight and Follett are the only two Associate Justices of the General Term among the four Republican Supreme Court Judges. It is presumed that the choice will full on Judge Follett because of his seniority in years and experience. It is generally agreed that neither Judge Daniels nor Judge Rumsey will be a member of the new court.

The salaries of the Judges to be selected, which is now \$5.000 per annum, will be raised to \$10,000. The elevation of these Judges would not embarrass the Supreme Court, unless, possibly, in the third department, by the selection of Judges Porter and Potter. This third department, or "General Term," embarces eighteen countles, and the Justices and Associate Justices are hard worked.

Alexander Miller died of heart disease yesterday at 124 West Fifty-seventh street, aged 63. He founded the prosperous house of Miller & Grant lace merchants, on Broadway, which continued in existfounded the prosperous house of Miller & Grant, lace merchants, on Brondway, which continued in existence until his retirement ten years ago. He leaves a wife, two soms and a daughter.

William Morgan a well-known gateman at the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City, died at his home, 203 Cinton avenue, Nowark, yesterday morning, aged 75. Before horse cars were introduced in Newark Mr. Morgan ran a stage line through Bread street, and was familiarly known to everybody in the city. After the affect of the contract of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city. After the service of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the service of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the service of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the service of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the service of the Sational League, died yesterday at the city of the service of

Daniel Cain died in Pittsburgh yesterday at the age of 102 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The Hotel Men Dine,

The hotel men of Gotham achieved last night for the tenth time the feat of entertaining each other at a good square meal. The dinner was at Delmonico's, and in its wonderful aggregation of good things, and its overwhelming floud of drinkables and good fellowship, beat any dinner ever served by Delmonico. This was officially attributed to the fact that Delmonico himself had recently been elected a member of the association, and intended the dinner as a sort of genial celebration or the event.

Two hundred and fifty noted hotel men, public officials, and thentrical celebrities sat down to the feast. Inspector Hyrnes smoked twelve strong cigara, Capitally wore a swallow tail for the first time in his life, Capit E. O. Smith wore a cluster diamond pin that dinmed the electric lights. Inspector Williams delivered a startling speech on robitical economy, and District Attorney Fellows lorded it oratorically over Recorder Synth and all the Judges of General Sessions. The Excisc Commissioners, F. T. Wai, Vice Fresdent Cunningban, Fedre Commissioner J. T. Wai, Vice Fresdent Cunningban, Fedre Commissioner J. T. Wei, Special Flow, Control Perk Reilly, and everybody else who know what a good dinner was and could make a speech was there. and in its wonderful aggregation of good things, and its

four met last evening to complete the arrangements for the meeting of the Committee on Organization to-mor-row night. The interest of that meeting centres in the row night. The interest of that meeting centres in the election of a successor to Mayor trant, who was its Chairman last year. Nothing definite was reached in the way of a determination of this question last night, towing perhaps to the sickness and absence of Commissioner Croker. The Committee on Organization tomorrow might will also have the job of setting the Sixteenth district fees between the veteran Spinola and Young Brave Hagan.

The Tammany Sachems also met yesterday. Commissioner of Accounts Maurice F Holalam was elected Scribe in place of the late John T. Tool.

Justics John J. Gorman, Philer Sheriff Thomas P. Gilroy, and Bernard F. Martin were appointed a committee to look out for Tammany share in the centermial celebration of the imaguration of Washington.

The Tammany Hall Committee of Twenty-

A Proposed Statue of Nathan Hale. Gen. Horatio C. King and Frederick S. Tall-

madge, a committee of the Society of Sons of the Revo-lution, called upon Mayor Grant yesterday to ask his lution, called upon Mayor Grant yesterday to ask his aid for their project of erecting a statue of Nathan Hale, the patrud spy, who died regretifing that he had only one life to sive to his country. They have collected \$1.5% of the \$2.0.05 required, and think that the adection of a nice will bely the good work on. The northwest corner of the tity Hall Park, at Broadway and Chambers street, would be a good pace, they thuk. Mayor Grant will hear them further to day, and will have President Robb of the Park Department with him to consider the subject.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 16,-Alphonso W. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Alphonso W., Blye, receiver of the Middletown National Bank, which closed its doors on New 28, 1888, owing algorithms and other banks \$700,000, to day served papers on the directors claiming from them \$650,000 damages. Root & Strong or New York are the glaining a stronger. Be compared for the Compared some time ago levied an assessment of 100 per cent, on the stockholdes of the bank, and the creditors have received thus far 80 per cent.

The Indiana District Attorney,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-Justice Harlan has appointed Solomon Claypool acting District Atterney for the District of Indiana. Mr. Claypool's nomination to that office has not been acted upon by the Senate and the appointment to make the large we authorized the district of the Assault of the Contribution of nominates.

An Obscured Eclipse,

The earth may have passed between the moon and the sun last night as all the astronomica sharps foretold, but the trusting people who want out to see the thing done didn't see anything in the heavens